

Direct the secretaries to solicit and consider information from state agencies, landowners, and others who might be affected by decisions under the ESA;

Require the secretaries to promulgate regulations establishing criteria that scientific and commercial studies must meet in order to serve as the basis for decisions under the act; and

Direct the secretaries to give greater weight to studies that use empirical or field-tested data.

Based on information from the Department of the Interior and the National Marine Fisheries Service, CBO estimates that funding scientific review boards would cost \$15 million in 2003 and \$79 million over the 2003–2007 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. That estimate assumes that the secretaries would appoint 200 panels each year at an average cost of \$75,000. Based on information from the agencies, we also estimate that meeting new requirements under H.R. 4840 would increase administrative costs by roughly \$3 million annually, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 4840 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Megan Carroll; impact on state, local and tribal governments: Marjorie Miller; impact on the private sector: Jean Talarico.

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 4912

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 4912 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 25, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4912, a bill to increase the penalties to be imposed for a violation of fire regulations applicable to public lands, National Park System lands, or National Forest System lands when the violation results in damage to public or private property, to specify the purpose for which collected fines may be used, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Megan Carroll (for federal costs), and Annie Bartsch (for revenues).

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 4912—A bill to increase the penalties to be imposed for a violation of fire regulations applicable to the public lands, National Park System lands, or National Forest System lands when the violation results in damage to public or private property, to specify the purposes for which collected fines may be used, and for other purposes.

CBO estimates that H.R. 4912 would not significantly affect the federal budget. The

bill would increase both revenues and direct spending, but by less than \$500,000 a year. H.R. 4912 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal government.

H.R. 4912 would increase fines and imprisonment terms for violating fire regulations on certain federal lands. The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to spend, without further appropriation, amounts received from such fines to reimburse the appropriate department for certain costs incurred to respond to fires, rehabilitate damaged lands, and increase public awareness of legal requirements regarding the use of fire on public lands.

Under current law, collections of such fines are recorded in the budget as governmental receipts (revenues) and are deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and later spent. Based on information from the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, CBO estimates that increasing those fines and authorizing the agencies to spend them would increase revenues and direct spending by less than \$500,000 annually. We also estimate that any increased costs for prison operations, which would be subject to appropriation, would not be significant.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Megan Carroll (for federal costs), and Annie Bartsch (for revenues). This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 4601

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 4601 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 17, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4601, a bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Bureau of Land Management land in Douglas County, Oregon, to the county to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Megan Carroll (for federal costs), and Marjorie Miller (for the state and local impact).

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON,
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 4601—A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of Bureau of Land Management land in Douglas County, Oregon, to the county to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4601 would not significantly affect the federal budget. The bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey, without consider-

ation, 68.8 acres of federal land to Douglas County, Oregon. The county would use that land for recreational purposes. According to the Bureau of Land Management, the parcel to be conveyed currently generates no significant receipts and is not expected to do so over the next 10 years. Hence, we estimate that enacting H.R. 4601 would not significantly affect direct spending or revenues. We also estimate that the agency's administrative costs to complete the proposed conveyance would be negligible.

H.R. 4601 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. This conveyance would be voluntary on the part of Douglas County, as would any costs incurred by the county to comply with the conditions established by the bill.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Megan Carroll (for federal costs), and Marjorie Miller (for the state and local impact). This estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 635

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 16, 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached cost estimate for H.R. 635 be submitted for the RECORD under General Leave.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 10, 2002.

Hon. JAMES V. HANSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 635, the Homestead Steel Works National Historic Site Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Deborah Reis.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

H.R. 635—Homestead Steel Works National Historic Site Act

Summary: H.R. 635 would establish the Homestead Steel Works National Historic Site (NHS) in Pennsylvania as a unit of the National Park System. The federal budgetary impact of enacting this legislation is uncertain and would depend on unknown factors such as the condition of property that may be acquired by the National Park Service (NPS), the need for mitigating environmental or other safety hazards, and the extent of nonfederal participation in the project. Depending on the level of restoration, stabilization, and development for visitor use that is undertaken, CBO estimates that initial costs to establish and operate the new NHS would be between \$60 million and \$120 million over the five years following enactment. Some of these costs could be borne by state, local, or nonprofit entities, but the legislation would not require cost-sharing. All federal spending to implement the project, including operating expenses of